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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE

Government Planning Offices

1. The Ministry of Building Materials¹ (Ministerstwo Budownictwa), established in 1956 upon the merger of the Ministries of Industrial Construction (Budownictwa Przemysłowego) and of Urban and Settlement Construction (Budownictwa Miast i Osiedli), is the controlling body for the various building companies and all of the bureaus concerned with urban construction and key industrial planning.
2. Among the numerous institutions controlled by the Ministry are the following, which are located in Warsaw:
 - a. The Warsaw Central Building Planning Bureau (Miastoprojekt Warszawa-Srodmiescie), located at No. 12-14 Sienkiewicza Street, plans for the erection of residential and public buildings in the central sector of Warsaw, which extends to the Vistula River on the west, to Towarowa Street on the east, to Wilcza Street on the south, and to Krolewska Street on the north.
 - b. The Warsaw Building Planning Bureau for the Southern Area (Miastoprojekt-Stolica-Poludnie), located at No. 27 Krolewska Street, supervises building construction south of Wilcza Street and includes the Mokotow, Wierzbno, and Sluzewiec quarters of the city.
 - c. The Warsaw Building Planning Bureau for the Northern Area (Miastoprojekt-Stolica-Polnoc), located at No. 27 Krolewska Street, supervises building construction in the Muranow, Mlynów, Mirow, and Wola Nowotki quarters.
 - d. The Warsaw Building Planning Bureau for the Eastern Area (Miastoprojekt-Stolica-Wschod), located at the corner of Swietokrzyska and Czackiego Streets, supervises building construction on the Warsaw bank of the Vistula River and includes the Praga I, Praga II, and Grochów quarters. The bureau also plans residential, public, and some small industrial building projects for the Warsaw voivodship.

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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#")

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- e. The Geo-Project located at No. 17 Ogrodowa Street deals with soil tests and geo-technical surveys for urban building projects, and in some cases for industrial building projects for the Warsaw and other voivodships.
 - f. A special bureau (Zaklad Osiedli Robotniczych), located at the corner of Wierzbowa and Senatorska Streets, plans for workers' settlements throughout Poland.
 - g. The Central Bureau of Urban Construction Planning and Research (Centralne Biuro Projektow i Studiow Budownictwa), located on Senatorska Street, is primarily concerned with the advancement of urban construction methods, such as the construction of prefabricated units.
 - h. An institute (Instytut Budownictwa Mieszkaniowego), located at No. 37 Senatorska Street, conducts research on settlement building methods.
 - i. A scientific institute (Instytut Techniki Budowlanej), located at No. 2 Wawelska Street, conducts research on general technical building.
 - j. A scientific institute (Instytut Organizacji i Mechanizacji Budownictwa), located at No. 2 Wawelska Street, conducts specialized research in building organization and mechanization.
 - k. A planning bureau (Biprodeks), located at the corner of Krucza and Wilcza Streets, executes building plans for export, according to orders received from abroad. Established in the summer of 1956, it recently drew up plans for the "Siporex" Works in the USSR.
3. The following two bureaus, subordinated to the Ministry, are concerned only with general industrial planning:
- a. The Central Bureau for the Planning and Research of Industrial Construction (Centralne Biuro Projektow i Studiow Budownictwa Przemyslowego), located at the corner of Marszalkowska and Hoza Streets, draws up building plans for both heavy and light key industries through the country. It also conducts research on the problems of industrial building in general.
 - b. The Warsaw City and Voivodship Industrial Planning Bureau (Warszawskie Biuro Projektow Budownictwa Przemyslowego), located at the corner of Marszalkowska and Hoza Streets.
4. In addition, there are a number of planning offices in the industrial branches of the various ministries, included among which are the following:
- a. The Prozetmet Planning Office of the Ministry of Machine Industry, located on Elektoralna Street.
 - b. The Erg Planning Office of the Ministry of Chemical Industry.
 - c. The Biprohut (Biuro Projektow Hutnictwa) Planning Offices of the Ministry of Foundries.

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- d. The Biuro Projektow Inwestycyjnych Przemyslu Miesnego of the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, located at No. 29 Pulawska Street.
 - e. The Planning Bureau (Biuro Projektow Przemyslu Spozywozego) of the Ministry of Agrarian and Food Supply Industry, located on Jasna Street, near Swietokrzyska Street.
 - f. The Special Planning Bureau (Biuro Projektow i Studiow Budownictwa Specjalnego) of the Ministry of Heavy Industry, located at No. 1 Barbary Street, is concerned with the military industry, including fortifications.
 - g. The two planning offices of the Ministry of Roads and Air Transport: one for railroad construction and research (Centralne Biuro Studiow i Projektow Kolejowych), located on Emilji Plater Street; and one for air and road transport (Centralne Biuro Studiow i Projektow Transportu Drogowego i Lotniczego).
 - h. The Hydropojekt Planning Office of the Ministry of Navigation.
 - i. The two Warsaw planning offices of the Ministry of Power Industry: one for drawing up plans for the entire country; and one for Warsaw city and voivodship. Both bureaus are located in the same building on Kurcza Street, between Wilcza and Piekna Streets.
 - j. Special planning bureaus exist for industrial investment of special importance, among which are included the planning bureaus for the Lenin foundry at Nowa Huta and for the Warszawa foundries now under construction in Zeran.
5. A planning bureau (Biuro Projektow Budownictwa Wojskowego) which is under the direct control of the Ministry of National Defense, located on Nowowiejska Street at the corner of Aleja Niepodleglosci, plans for army barracks, officers' housing, and for airfields.
6. The Urzad Rezerw Panstwowych, located opposite the Slask Theater in one of the buildings of the State Economic Planning Commission (PKPG), among other functions deals with the planning of industrial and military stockpiles for use as explosives, ammunition, fuel, etc. Its activities are known to comparatively few people.

The Warsaw Central Building Planning Bureau

7. Since its founding in 1953, the Warsaw Central Building Planning Bureau, which employs approximately 250 persons, 180 of whom are engineers and technicians, has executed the following plans:
- a. In 1954 and 1955, the Marszalkowska Street No. 1/2 (M-1/2) residential building was planned and will be erected on the eastern side of Marszalkowska Street, between Rysia and Krolewska Streets in an area which was filled by ten houses before the war. The building will have five floors, dimensions of 150 m x 12 m x 30 m, and a volume of 58,000 cu. m. Its framework and ceilings will be made of reinforced concrete, and it will contain 120 apartments and seven staircases. Shops, restaurants, and workshops will occupy the ground floor. In late 1956, the skeleton of the building had been erected. Approximately two or three meters beneath the ground on Piekna Street are located telephone cables which lead from the Ministry of National Defense eastward, ostensibly in a direct line to Moscow.

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- b. Also in 1954 and 1955, the M-1a and M-2a buildings were planned and will be located at the rear of the M 1/2 project. Of brick structure, both buildings will have roofs and ceilings of reinforced concrete, three floors, and a volume of 20,000 cu.m. In late 1956, the foundation for one of these buildings was being excavated.
- c. The residential buildings M-3, M-3a, and M-3b have been planned to be located on Marszalkowska Street, between Rysia and Swietokrzyska Streets. Comprising a single complex, the entire structure will correspond in size and dimensions to the M-1/2 building. In late 1956, approximately 30% of the work had been completed.
- d. The Swietokrzyska 42 (S-2) residential building has been planned and will be located between the Bagno and Emilji Plater Streets. Its size and dimensions will resemble those of the M-1/2 building, although its volume will be 50,000 cu.m. A similar building, the S-3, will be set up near the S-2 building. In late 1956, construction began on the S-2 building, although it had not begun for the S-3 building.
- e. The S-3a building is planned to be constructed on Emilji Plater Street, between Swietokrzyska and Twarda Streets. To be constructed on stiles, the building will have four floors and a volume of 40,000 cu.m. Construction was begun in late 1956. The S-4 building, which will have a volume of 90,000 cu.m., and the S-5b building are planned to be located nearby.
- f. The "2-s" underground garage is planned to be located in the rear of the S-2 building and will accommodate 70 passenger cars. The garage will also serve as an emergency exit from the shelters of the S-2, S-2a, and the S-2b buildings, and it will have two exits leading to Krajowej Rady Narodowej (KRN - formerly Twarda) Street. Topped by one meter of soil, the garage will have a concrete ceiling 16 cm. thick and brick walls 51 cm. thick. Because of the lack of funds, construction of the garage had not yet started in late 1956.
- g. The Rutkowskiego-27/31 building is planned to be located at Nos. 27, 29, 31 Rutkowskiego (formerly Chmielna) Street, formerly occupied by three buildings. A residential building, it will contain 60 apartments, four floors, and will have a volume of 40,000 cu.m. Its foundation was excavated in late 1956. An R-32 building is also planned for the street.
- h. A residential building has been planned to be located at the intersection of Turkowskiego, Szpitalna and Zgoda Streets. Although construction has not yet begun, the building will have eight floors and a volume of 30,000 cu.m. Many new houses have also been planned for both sides of Nowy Swiat Street.
- i. A movie theater which will seat 500 persons has been planned to be located on Marszalkowska Street, to the rear of M-3 building. It will have a volume of 10,000 cu.m. Another theater which will seat 800 persons has been planned to be constructed on Kopernika Street, near Foksal Street. Construction on both buildings will begin in 1957.

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- j. A parade ground, complete with a reviewing stand for members of the Government, was built on Stalin Square, between the Palace of Culture and Marszalkowska Street. A rest room was constructed under the reviewing stand for members of the cabinet during the parades. Under the parade ground were located two radio and television bunkers, which were connected to the Raszyn Broadcasting Station and to the television station in the Palace of Culture.
- k. A new hotel, to be designated as "M-16", has been planned to be located between Aleje Jerozolimskie, Marszalkowska, Nowogrodzka, and Poznanska Streets, near Hotel Polonia. Of reinforced concrete, the building will have a volume of 350,000 cu.m. and will contain shelters and underground garages, which will accommodate 40 cars. An underground compartment, already built near the hotel site, at the southwest corner of Aleje Jerozolimskie and Marszalkowska Streets, contains the regulating valves (Komora Zasuw) for the 750 mm cast iron water main which supplies water to Praga.
- l. A central railroad station will be constructed in the area bordered on one side by Aleje Jerozolimskie and the Palace of Culture and on the other side by Marszalkowska and Marchlewskiego Streets. The station will be constructed under a plot of land 100 m x 700 m which has been covered with a layer of reinforced concrete 3-40 cm. (sic) thick. In 1954, a machine room was built under the site which contains the ventilation equipment for both the railroad tunnel and the railroad station proper.
8. Air raid shelters, which are planned for the basements of both the residential and the public buildings, will be large enough to accommodate all of the residents of the buildings. For reinforced concrete structures, a minimum thickness of 64 cm. is required for exterior walls made of brick, while those made of concrete require a thickness of 30 cm. The interior walls which separate the shelter from other parts of the basement must have a minimum thickness of 51 cm., and the walls which separate the various compartments of the shelter a thickness of at least 38 cm. No plastering is permitted of the interior walls and the ceilings of the shelters. The shelter ceilings must be made of concrete, be reinforced with steel bars, and have a thickness of at least 14 cm. The minimum thickness for the steel bars is 10 mm. and the maximum size of the mesh is 10 cm x 10 cm. Additional reinforcement is required by means of steel rods 18 mm in diameter, which are placed at intervals not to exceed one meter and which separate the slabs to a minimum depth of 80 cm. The load calculation for the walls is composed of the permanent load factor plus the use load factor plus the excess stress (aerial bombardment) factor. In buildings of reinforced concrete frame, the excess stress factor generally considered for these calculations is 1,500 kg. per square meter. The ceiling of the shelter is covered with a layer of sand 15 cm. thick, upon which are placed concrete slabs 6 cm. thick and a cement layer 3 cm. thick, on which the floor is laid.
9. Each shelter will be equipped with an air-filtering compartment, sanitary equipment, and a decontamination installation. The ventilation ducts for each compartment of the shelter run inside the outer walls of the building and terminate on the outside, above the roof of the shelter. The maximum dimensions for a shelter compartment are 8 m x 5.5 m. Interconnected by corridors, each shelter will have an underground emergency exit which will terminate a certain distance from the building. For buildings constructed of brick, the shelters are built in a similar manner but have the following variations: The thickness of the exterior walls is a minimum of 77 cm. in the case of brick construction and 40 cm. when of concrete construction; the minimum thickness of the ceiling is 20 cm.; and the excess stress is calculated on the basis of the number of floors, with a minimum of three tons and a maximum of 4.5 tons per square meter.

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10. In 1956, preparations began for the construction of public shelters against nuclear bombardment. The roofs of these shelters will be constructed of concrete, four meters thick, and reinforced with several layers of steel rods. The excess stress of the ceilings is calculated for two directions, upward and downward, for a load of 40,000 kg. per square meter. In late 1956, the execution of these plans in urban construction had not yet begun.

11. [redacted] prominent officials and architects. [redacted] 25X1

1. [redacted] Comment: The information in this report predates the reorganization of the ministries on 27 February 1957.

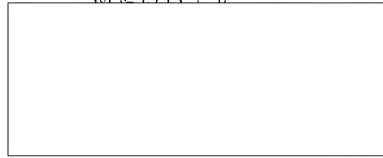
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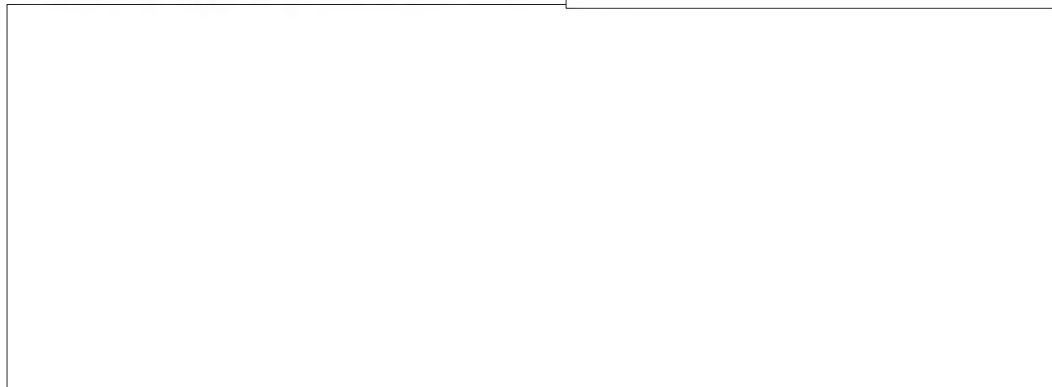


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The following personalities are affiliated with building construction and planning in Warsaw:

- a. Wojciech (?) Boguslawski, chief architect in the Warsaw

Central Building Planning Bureau



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- b. Wlodzimierz Fafrowicz, general manager of the Bureau for administrative matters [redacted]

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- c. Miecyslaw Front, supervisor for a group of construction engineers at the Bureau [redacted]

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- d. Jerzy Grabowski, a building technician in the Bureau and chairman of the trade union organization, [redacted]

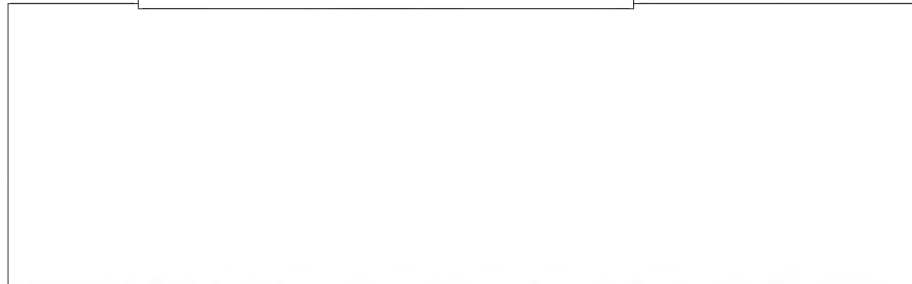
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- e. Wacław Klyszeński, chief architect in the Bureau and a member of the Warsaw city council [redacted]

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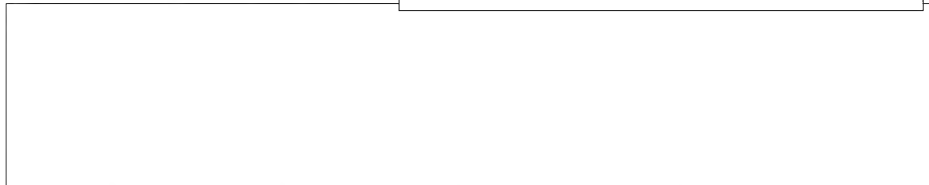
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- f. Stanislaw Kozlowski, supervisor for a group of building engineers at the Bureau

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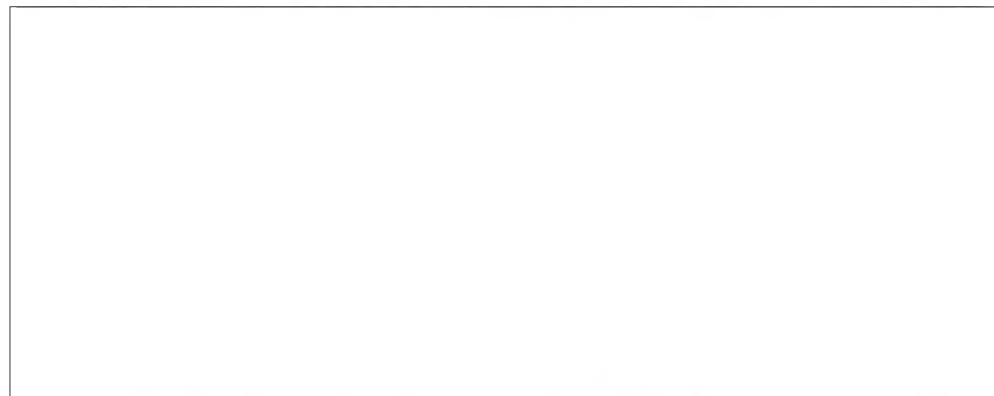
- g. Los (fnu), manager of the planning and production department of the Bureau

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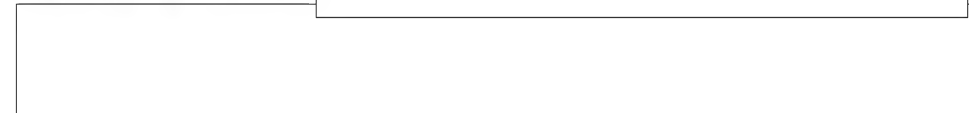
- h. Krzysztof Lypacewicz, a construction engineer in the Bureau,

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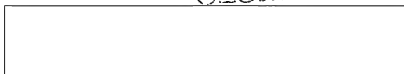
- i. Mieczyslaw Mierzynski, head of the labor and wages department of the Bureau

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j. Mokrzynski (fnu), chief architect at the Bureau

k. Tadeusz Niemunis, supervisor for a group of construction engineers at the Bureau

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l. Wojciech Piotrkowski, manager of department I (PW I) at the Bureau and chairman of the Warsaw branch of the Architects' Association

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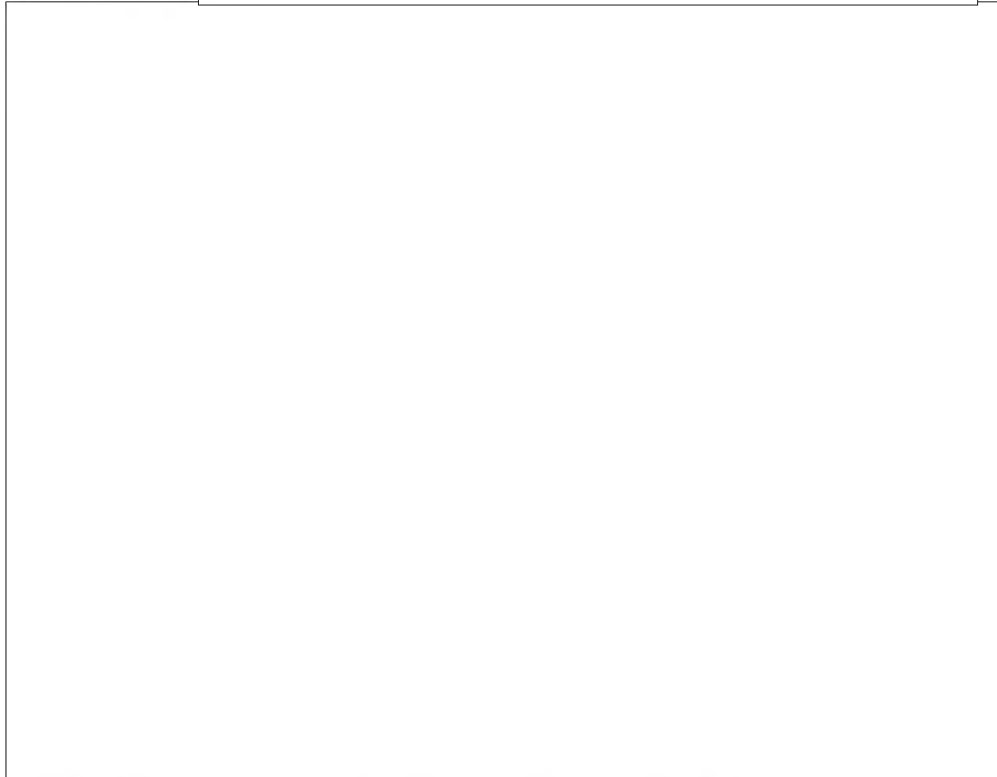


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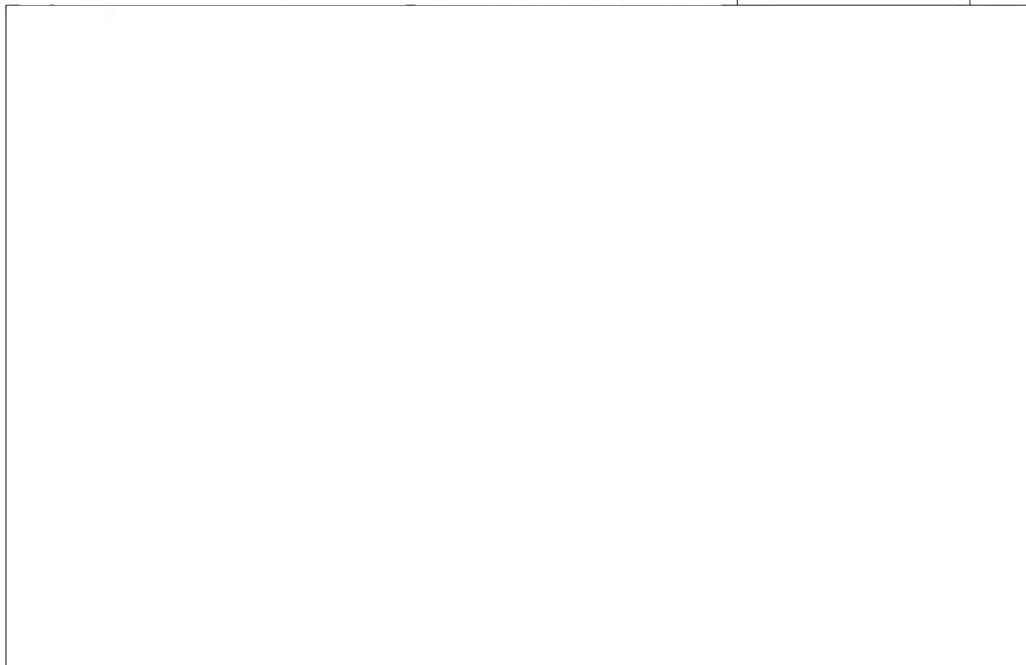
- m. Stanislaw Slawinski, an engineer who supervised the construction of a large military airfield in Bernerowo near Warsaw



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- n. Jerzy Sobiepan, chief engineer at the Bureau



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- o. Tadeusz Spanili, supervisor for a group of building engineers at the Bureau

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- p. Zygmunt Stepinski, chief architect at the Bureau

- q. Czeslaw Wegner, a department head at the Bureau

- r. Wierzbicki (fnu), chief architect at the Bureau and national chairman of the Polish Architects' Association,

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